

CHRISTIAN STATESMAN

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American Education—*It's Defects and Remedy*

The Education of American Youth is the greatest enterprise in which we Americans are engaged.

Never in history has any nation counted so much and invested so much in the education of all its people as we Americans have done.

The United States Department of Education has just given out the estimated numbers of persons that will be enrolled in the schools, colleges and universities of this country this September, a total of about 37,000,000—23 % of our total population.

Of this number, about 30,000,000 are in public schools, 4,235,000 in parochial and private schools; in higher education—universities, colleges, junior colleges and normal schools—2,500,000. The enrollment is 2,000,000 more than in the 1951-52 school year—with schoolrooms crowded—and a shortage of 72,000 elementary school teachers. The expense of operating the public schools and erecting new buildings last year was \$7,750,000,000. The total investment of all school plants has reached \$24,000,000,000.

Truly, American education is a tremendously big business.

Education's Defect

Has this vast effort and expenditure been justified? Has American education measured up to what we have expected from it? Manifestly it has not. Today it is under severe criticism from many quarters. There is a flood of articles and books coming off the press which are highly critical of it.

The critics point to the moral slump in our country, to the mounting wave of crime for the past half century, which, according to J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the F.B.I., reached the high water mark of over two million major crimes committed in the year 1952.

The critics are generally agreed that our schools have been doing a good job in de-

veloping American youth physically and intellectually, but have fallen down in developing them morally and spiritually. We have failed to realize that intelligent citizens without character are more dangerous than ignorant citizens.

Its Remedy

Someone has said, "There is only one thing worse than a devil and that is an educated devil." Of the latter we have many in America and they are a greater menace to our nation than the educated devils in Russia. And they are the inevitable result of the secular system of education which has been developing in our country for three-quarters of a century or more. This is the great defect in American education. "The divorcement between religion and education is the most basic defect in American life," declares Dr. F. Ernest Johnson of Teachers' College, Columbia University. Only bringing God and His Word back into American education and giving them the place of first importance in it, will remedy this defect and save our country.

How shall this be done? By a great educational program carried forward by the God-fearing leaders and citizens of our country.

Appeal to Pastors

As a means to this end, we suggest, rather urge, that in this month of September, the beginning of the school year, our spiritual leaders on some Lord's Day bring to their people a message on this subject, emphasizing the necessity of giving first place in our educational program—including the public schools as well as the higher institutions of learning—to the moral and the spiritual, to develop a citizenship of character as well as intelligence. As a Scriptural basis for such a message, we suggest: Deut. 6:4-7, Ps. 78:5-7, or Ps. 144: 11, 12, 15. Also that special prayer be made for all who teach and who receive instruction in our educational institutions.—The Editor.

Moral Victories In the Pennsylvania Legislature

After a long and stormy session the Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned on July 28th, 1953. The chief controversy was on taxation. It was finally resolved by the enactment of a one percent sales tax on sales excluding food, clothing and certain items already taxed.

The Christian and moral forces of the state have much to be thankful for in the defeat of the many bad bills on moral issues which were before the Legislature. For most of the detailed information that follows we are indebted to our good friend, Rev. John Yates of the Lord's Day Alliance, who was a constant attendant on the sessions of the Legislature. In the absence of the chaplain of the House, Mr. Yates served in that capacity and at the close of the session the Speaker of the House and other friends of Mr. Yates bestowed upon him tokens of recognition and appreciation.

Gambling Bills

House Bills. Five horse racing bills, one dog racing bill, one lottery bill, and two bingo bills—all died in the Committee on Law and Order.

Senate Bills. Two bingo bills never got out of committee.

The "Sunday" Bills

Two Sunday bowling bills died in committee. One Sunday bowling bill for Pittsburgh and Philadelphia defeated in closing hours of the session by a 74-74 vote. Hard fight.

Three Sunday football and baseball bills to lengthen hours—never out of committee.

Several bills to permit sales of liquor on Sunday defeated.

Two bills to authorize Sabbath liquor sales until 2 A. M.—one, between 12:30 P. M. and 12 midnight. Another to provide local option on 2 A. M. Sabbath sales.

15 Senate bills and 47 House measures proposing changes in the Liquor Code, a large majority of them bad. Not a single one of these bad measures ever reached the Governor's desk. Among these were

bills to take clubs out of the quota, or exempt certain kinds of clubs.

Most of these bills were referred to the Law and Order Committees of the House or Senate. These committees deserve great credit for withstanding the pressure brought to bear on them to report the bills to the Legislature for action.

While this is a noteworthy victory for the moral forces of the state, it should be added that nearly all good bills favored by these forces failed to pass.

These results were not achieved without the active and cooperative effort on the part of the Christian forces of the state. They were in large measure attributable to the efforts of the Pennsylvania Federated Legislative Committee made up of thirteen organizations which function throughout the state. These organizations were united in their opposition to these bad bills and carried forward an aggressive campaign against them. They always had one or more of their representatives attending every session of the Legislature, who sent out information over the state with reference to these bills, and floods of letters and petitions poured in to the committees to which these bills were referred and to the Members of the Legislature.

With reference to The National Reform Association, in addition to giving information with reference to these bills to its constituents through The Christian Statesman, letters with appropriate literature were sent from our office to the Chairmen of Committees and to every one of the 258 members of the Legislature bearing on the liquor, Sabbath and gambling issues.

The members of the Pennsylvania Federated Legislative Committee follow: State WCTU, Penna. Temperance League, Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A., Lord's Day Alliance, Christian Endeavor Union, Penna. Council of Churches, Penna. State Grange, Sabbath Assoc. of Western Penna., Federation of Adult Bible Classes, State Christian Youth Council, Penna. Council of Christian Education, and National Reform Association.

Liquor Retailers Oppose Military Base Liquor Sales

The temperance and reform forces of the nation have long been aligned against the practice of selling liquor at military establishments. It was not expected that any of the liquor interest would ever come out against this same practice. However, on June 16, 1953, Benjamin Josephs, President of the National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association, appeared before a sub-committee on International Relations to ask the Committee to take steps to have the Secretary of Defense issue immediately a direc-

tive covering all branches of the armed services "calling for a halt to the 'bootleggers' in uniform." He recommended further that the Committee draw up a bill to outlaw the practice, should the Secretary refuse to comply.

While the objective of the NRLPSA and the temperance forces are as far apart as the poles, yet in demanding the stop of liquor sales at military bases they are in agreement.

(Concluded on page 7)

WE GO FORWARD

Dr. Frank Dyer

The last issue of The Christian Statesman contained an article by Dr. Walter McCarroll, President of the Southern California Branch of The National Reform Association entitled, "California Bible Reading Bills Stymied." It dealt with the unsuccessful battle waged for the passage of the Bible bills but stated that good progress had been made toward achieving this goal and concluded with the statement that while "a battle has been lost the war goes on."

The same spirit is expressed in a communication later received from Dr. Frank Dyer, Chairman of the California Citizens Cooperating Committee of 100, an organization which developed from the parent California Branch of The National Reform Association, to promote legislation for Bible reading in the public schools of that state.

Concerning the progress made in the campaign and a program for the future, Dr. Dyer writes:

1.

"Two significant achievements during these two years of work may be noted: (1) The favorable vote of the State Board of Education for a Permissive Bible Reading Bill; and (2) The cooperation of so many church bodies, educators, and citizens. We found much support from both Catholics and Protestants, North and South. All were united in keeping strong in both church and state, the conviction that this nation exists under God.

2.

"President W. L. Blair of the State Board of Education, places a special obligation upon those who opposed the Bill. He writes, 'The educators must go further—they must show how to increase the emphasis (upon moral and spiritual values) which they admit to be more necessary than ever in this restless age. There can be no doubt that the American democracy is grounded in a religious tradition. The moral values are, largely, a product of religion.

3.

"From Dr. A. Q. Burns: 'Do we not have good reason to consider this a progress report with several encouraging features? Great interest has been aroused all over the state. There is much dormant power in church and civic groups yet untapped and ready to be used. It would seem a pleasant and profitable task to help bring the Bible into its proper light in the eyes of our 2,000,000 growing youth in California schools. From the founding fathers till now, multiplied thousands of Americans feel as John Quincy Adams stated,—'The Bible is the book of all others to be read at all ages, and in all conditions of human life.' Horace Greely thought and said 'It is impossible mentally or socially to enslave a

Bible-reading people. The principles of the Bible are the ground of human freedom.' No one today wants to be counted against the Bible. Wouldn't it help materially in solving this problem if every person and every group receiving this letter would register positive and favorable commitment with our committee?" (Dr. Burns has greatly helped since his appearance with us at Sacramento.—F. D.)

"The State Legislature meets again in March for a budget session. Resolutions can be presented then but no bills. However, we commend to you the four things agreed on which follow:

"1. There is no statutory law against reading the Bible in the public schools—only a (distorted) ruling by Attorney General Webb 29 years ago which declared against using the Lord's Prayer and the Bible in the schools. He is dead now.

"2. There is a living Attorney General, Edmund B. Grown, who has the right to issue rulings today. **His favorable ruling will be sought.**

"3. The State Board of Education may carry out its own voted decision favoring Bible reading in the schools. **They are clothed with state authority for school policy under the Constitution.**

"4. **A Bible reading case can be brought to the courts for judicial ruling on this issue.** Strange that this has never been done in California.

"We have decided to postpone the use of the Initiative-Referendum for future consideration.

"We wish to record full appreciation to (1) Our own families who have with gracious forbearance consented to our occupation with these tasks; (2) To the original National Reform Association, active proponents of our cause, who by counsel, service, and gifts, have made this work possible; (3) To our faithful Legislators, Nelson Dilworth, G. Delbert Morris, and Harold K. Levering; and (4) To all who have responded with such gracious cooperation and personal kindness. May God bless you all!"

Executive Committee of 100 Citizens
 Frank Dyer, Chairman, Santa Monica, Calif.
 Mrs. J. V. H. Challiss, Executive Secretary,
 Los Angeles, Calif.
 Dr. Jesse R. Kellems, Legislative Chairman
 Dr. Walter McCarroll, Santa Ana, Calif.
 A. Q. Burns Rev. Wales Smith
 Rev. David Calderwood.

Editor's Note. Late word from California informs us that a meeting of the California Branch of the NRA and the Citizens Committee of 100 have a meeting scheduled September 14th at which plans will be laid for their future efforts on behalf of the Bible in the schools in that state.

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AN EXPLANATION

Many of our readers will, no doubt, wonder why they did not receive the usual July issue of The Christian Statesman. This is the reason: The May issue was a special "Bible in the Public Schools" issue of 16 pages, twice the number of pages of our usual issues. Due to the extra work required in securing data contained in the issue and the delay of the printer in its publication, this issue was considerably late in reaching our readers. The hot months of July and August are not conducive to reading of the character contained in The Christian Statesman. So with the permission of the Post-office Department, the regular July issue was omitted.

An extra 1000 copies of this special issue were printed. Other papers have given a favorable notice of this special issue, and as a result we are receiving quite a number of orders for copies of this issue. They can still be obtained at the rate of 10¢ per copy. Address The Christian Statesman, 209—9th Street, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

GENEVA COLLEGE CONFERS DEGREES ON J. RENWICK PATTERSON AND W. A. BLISS

At the Commencement of Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa., on June 2nd, the Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. J. Renwick Patterson and the Degree of Doctor of Laws upon Wilbur Agnew Bliss.

We wish to express our appreciation of this recognition by the Board of Trustees of Geneva College of the record and abilities of these two men, both of whom are prominently connected with The National Reform Association.

Dr. Patterson is a member of the Board of Directors of The National Reform Association and for the past two years has been the Association's Executive Secretary. Dr. Bliss is also a member of the Association's Board of Directors and Vice President of the Beaver County (Pa.) Branch of the Association.

Dr. Patterson is a graduate of Geneva College, of the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Presbyterian Church and before coming to The National Reform Association was pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Churches of Eskridge, Kansas, Los Angeles, California, and the Central-Pittsburgh congregation of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Bliss is a life-long resident of Beaver, Pa. He received his education in this county and taught in its public schools. He has had a successful career in business. Forty-eight years ago he was employed by the Dravo Construction Company of Pittsburgh as timekeeper and has been in its employ ever since and is now Vice President of this great corporation. But his energy and ability have not been confined to this field. He is an outstanding Christian layman, an active member and officer of the Beaver Christian Church, and a Vice President of this church's Pennsylvania State Convention. He is also active in the field of Christian citizenship, a staunch advocate and supporter of public righteousness, as evidenced by his affiliation with The National Reform Association.

The Christian Statesman extends congratulations to Dr. Patterson and Dr. Bliss.

GAMBLING

In the United States \$20,000,000,000 is consumed annually in gambling.

"Thou shalt not gamble" is not in the Bible. There is no such statement in these exact words. But there is enough said in God's Word to settle forever the matter of its being right or wrong.

I believe that when God said, "Thou shalt not steal" (Exodus 20:15) He condemned gambling. A "take" from even a willing person can scarcely be considered as having been earned.

When, through the Apostle Paul, the Lord said, "If any man will not work, neither shall he eat" (2 Thess. 3:10), He condemned gambling. "Work" was God's decree to man—to Adam and to all of his sons to the present day. The idle man falls into a snare. The great soldiers, the giant characters, the truly successful business men are men who have worked, not those who, by reason of trickery or mental keenness, have outplayed a victim who has earned his money but is lured to the wheels, the table or the game board.

It seems to me that when Jesus said, "Defraud not," (Mark 10:19), He included gambling in His thought. Disputings, assault and even murder have resulted from many a friendly beginning, where this vice has been involved.

In Paul's day there were those who had corrupt minds, supposing that gain is godliness. Good advice follows: "From such withdraw yourself; but godliness with contentment is great gain . . . they that will (wish to) be rich fall into temptation and

a snare, and into many hurtful lusts which drown men in destruction and perdition. For the love of money is the root of all evil" (I Timothy 6:5-10). Thus again, any practice which is well described by this language is condemned.

This has to do with money. But we can gamble our time, our talents, and our souls. Webster defines gambling as "a transaction of involving risk."

No doubt the worst place to gamble is at the foot of the Cross. "And they crucified Him, and parted His garments casting lots," (Matthew 27:35), fulfilling the prophecy of David written about 1,000 years before (Psalm 22:18). Think of Jesus Christ suffering for your sins. "He who knew no sin became sin for us, that we might be made the righteousness of God in Him."

Here are some evaluations of the gambling characters around the Cross of Calvary as Jesus died:

They were not mindful of their sinful condition, so they gambled.

They were careless about the needs and feelings of others, so they gambled.

They were negligent concerning the claims of Christ upon them, therefore they gambled.

They were rebellious against the plan and purpose of God, and so they had time to gamble.

Might not these deductions be true of every gambler in every generation?

"For what shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" (Mark 8:36).

In the game of life amidst shadows and enemies of the Truth, rise from the table of chance and by faith place your heart into the hand of Jesus. Thus, not by *chance*, but by *choice*, and through the power of the gospel you shall cease being a gambler of your soul (if not as a profession) and become "new" in Christ Jesus. Don't be afraid—that knock at the door is not a Senate Committee bent on investigation. It is not a sheriff's raid. It is Jesus knocking for entrance into your heart:

"Behold, I stand at the door, and knock; if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me." (Rev. 3:20)

—A. REID JEPSON

(Printed by permission. Available in tract form from American Tract Society, 21 West 46th Street, New York 26, N. Y.)

CHURCH-AFFILIATED DAY SCHOOLS

Attendance at pre-high school church-sponsored day schools has reached an all time high in this country according to latest releases. In some 3,000 Protestant-church schools throughout the country there are at the present time more than 186,000 Protestant children enrolled. The *Catholic Directory* for 1952 reports 8,358 elementary Roman Catholic church schools in the U. S. in which there are

2,692,706 pupils enrolled. This marks an all time high for that body.

Of the Protestant day schools, the largest number are maintained by the Lutheran Church Missouri Synod, which has 1,164 schools in which 95,474 pupils are enrolled. This is about half the total Protestant day school enrollment.

We have no quarrel with those who wish to exercise their right to maintain Church day schools or to enroll their children in them. It needs to be remembered, however, that this does not solve our problem so far as reaching the youth of our land with the Bible is concerned. There are over 20,000,000 boys and girls enrolled in the public elementary schools of our country, and an additional 5,850,000 in our public high schools. What about these young people? Do they need no Bible training? Are they to be neglected?

It has been estimated that perhaps as many as 16,000,000 of these boys and girls in our public schools receive little or no religious instruction or Bible training as they have no church or Bible school affiliation and they receive no such training in the home. If these are to be reached even with the most rudimentary Bible instruction, it must be through the schools. This will indicate why it is so very essential that the Bible be read and non-sectarian moral and religious instruction be given in the public schools.

This is not to suggest that our youth can be given in this way all the religious instruction they need. At best the schools can do little more than supplement the religious instruction these youths ought to be receiving elsewhere. But in this they do have a responsibility. We must not continue to tolerate conditions in our public schools, where, in the words of J. Edgar Hoover, "In many instances any semblance of religious training is barred and the mentioning of God is frowned upon while espousers of godless communism carry on under the guise of academic freedom."

— J. R. P.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP GROWING IN U. S.

Throughout the history of the United States the percentage of church memberships in relation to the population has, with the exception of the ten year period between 1860 and 1870 shown a steady increase. In 1850 sixteen percent of the population were church members, in 1860 twenty-three percent, in 1870 eighteen percent, in 1880 twenty percent, in 1890 twenty-two percent, in 1900 thirty six percent, in 1910 forty-three percent, in 1920 forty-three percent, in 1930 forty-seven percent, in 1940 forty-nine percent, in 1950 fifty-seven percent and in 1951 fifty-eight percent.

In 1926 we had a population of 117,136,000 of which 54,576,346 were members of some religious body. In 1940 the population had risen to 131,669,000 and the church memberships to 86,830,490, and

by 1951 the population has risen to 153,699,000 and the church memberships had gone up to 88,673,005, so that today a higher percentage of our people are church members than at any earlier time of our history. In 1926 27% of the population, 31,511,701, were Protestants and 16%, 18,605,003, were Roman Catholics. In 1951 34% of the population, 52,162,432, were Protestants and 19%, 29,241,580, were Roman Catholics. In 1926 there were 4,081,242 Jews in the United States and 5,000,000 in 1951.

From these figures, taken from the 1952 Yearbook of American Churches, it is apparent that more and more of the people of America are becoming church-member conscious.

The gains reported officially from 1940 on show a decidedly more rapid gain than during the two preceding decades. Statistical evidence would indicate that the people turned to the churches during the international crisis 1940-51 at a more rapid rate than during the prosperity years of the 20's or the depression years of the 30's.

One would think that with this steady increase in church memberships we ought to see a steadily increasing moral consciousness. On the matter of morals, however, we have not been keeping pace. Paradoxical though it be, we are confronted today with a nation whose church membership stands at an all-time high and whose standard of morals has sunk to an all-time low.

This would certainly indicate that a return is needed, in the words of J. Edgar Hoover, "to the fundamentals upon which the nation was founded—a moral awakening—a revitalized spirit and a rededication of service to our fellow man." This, of course, must be deeply rooted in a spirit of dedication to Almighty God through Jesus Christ. We hope that the turn being indicated in the highest seat of our government will be reflected in the lives of our citizens throughout the nation.

—J. R. P.

CHURCH ATTENDANCE IN AMERICA

Church membership does not tell the full story. The people of the United States are not nearly as deeply religious as the number enrolled in the churches would seem to indicate. A national survey sponsored by the Catholic Digest and made by an independent commercial opinion research firm, reveals that while 99% of the people of this country believe in God, yet of adults 18 years of age or over, 35,000,000 never attend church, 38,000,000 attend sometimes, and only 35,000,000 go to church regularly every Lord's Day.

According to the survey the Roman Catholics showed up better than other groups on the attendance score. 18% of those who declared themselves Roman Catholic do not attend at all, while 62% attend every week. The total of all Protestant groups who do not attend at all is 32%. Only 25%

of the Protestants go to church every Sabbath while an additional 43% go irregularly, that is, at least once, twice or three times a month.

It is a well known fact that more women attend church than men. 33% of the women go to church every Lord's Day whereas only 29% of the men attend. Approximately five out of every ten men, go to church twice a month or better.

The 18 to 24 years of age group has the best showing for the greatest number attending church weekly. The figure for this age group is 34%, which is 2% above the national figure.

Despite the popular opinion to the contrary the survey reveals that the "highest degree of education leads to the most frequent weekly attendance, 36% attending weekly as against 25% who do not attend."

The type of work one does seems to have little bearing on one's church attendance. The professional, managerial, and white-collar workers show slightly better attendance record than other groups, but the difference is not great enough to be particularly significant.

Among the larger denominations of Protestants it was found that 26% of the Baptists do not attend at all and only 28% attend every Lord's Day. 37% of the Methodists do not attend at all and only 20% attend every Lord's Day. 36% of the Lutherans do not attend at all and only 17% attend every Lord's Day. 31% of the Presbyterians do not attend at all and only 18% attend every Lord's Day. 30% of the Episcopalians do not attend at all and only 20% attend every Lord's Day. 42% of the Congregationalists do not attend at all and only 10% attend every Lord's Day. Other denominations are lumped together and of them 34% do not attend at all and only 31% attend each Lord's Day. The groups between those not attending at all and those attending each week were found to attend anywhere from one to three times a month. The Presbyterians, for example, show 14% attending once a month or less, 14% attending twice a month and 23% attending about three times a month.

The survey would indicate that entirely too many professing Christians take their church responsibility entirely too lightly and indifferently. The strength and effectiveness of the churches could be doubled or tripled if all those who are now on the church rolls were to become active and regular attenders at at least one church service on each Lord's Day.—J. R. P.

TRIP TO THE WEST COAST

J. Renwick Patterson, D.D.

My family and I have just completed an 8000 miles combined work and vacation trip to the west coast and return by car and house trailer. The trip began on the morning of July 16, 1953, at 10:00

o'clock, when we pulled away from the curb in front of our house at 109 Monitor Avenue, Ben Avon, Pa., turned left on Ohio River Boulevard and headed for the West. Appointments were scheduled for Olathe and Quinter, Kansas; Sugar City and Denver, Colorado; Phoenix, Arizona; Santa Ana, Los Angeles and Fresno, California; and Seattle, Washington, all of which were kept on schedule.

Our 14 ft. Silver Lark house trailer proved ideal for such a trip—large enough to be adequate for our needs—small enough to enable us to make good time on the road. In fact, our '51 DeSota seemed hardly to notice that the trailer was tagging along behind. Even the mountain passes were taken with ease at 40 miles an hour. The trailer is fully equipped with light plant, refrigerator, stove, sink, water system, etc., and with beds for four people, so that together with facilities provided by the Texas, Gulf and Socony-Vacuum Oil Companies along the way, we were able to travel in comfort. We did all of our own cooking except when we were being graciously entertained by relatives or friends along the way.

There are six in our family. Obviously the trailer could not provide sleeping accommodations for so many people. We carried sleeping bags for the boys—David 16 and Paul 15—who slept out doors. Fortunately for them, it rained only one night and that very lightly—not enough to waken the boys although it did dampen their sleeping bags. These we spread out in the trailer and by time for lunch at noon they were completely dry.

Our daily average for the 15 days actually spent in travel (some of which were not full days) was 447 miles.

The entire trip was pleasant and without mishap of any kind. The last lap from Seattle, Washington was completed in five days. Before leaving Pittsburgh, Mrs. Patterson had agreed to superintend the cooking at the Reformed Presbyterian Young Peoples Conference at Camp Stambaugh, near Youngstown, Ohio. That conference was to begin August 24th, just one week from the day we were to leave Seattle, and we hoped we could make it. The roads proved fine, driving conditions were good and the Lord was with us, so, leaving Seattle on Monday, August 17th, at 7:30 A.M., Pacific Coast Time, we arrived home at 4:30 A.M., Eastern Daylight Time, on Saturday, August 22nd—not all tired out as one would expect, but quite refreshed in body and quickened in spirit.

While this was partly a vacation and pleasure trip, undertaken because we felt this would be the last opportunity by the whole family together for such a trip to the West Coast and to visit the Los Angeles Congregation which I had served for 11 years as pastor, it was also undertaken in the interest of the work of the National Reform Association. I

wish to thank each congregation where I spoke for the generous offerings received in behalf of our Association. I hope the congregations visited will have a new interest in National Reform work—that they will feel that this work is their work—and that they will delight to support it with their prayers and their means, and will make use of our literature and publications in their communities, so that together a wider reach may be obtained and a greater impact made against the forces of evil in our society.

For any who may be interested in knowing something of what it cost to travel this way, we covered the entire 8033 miles at a total cost—including incidentals and miscellaneous expenditures—food, gasoline and all—of less than \$400.00.

LIQUOR RETAILERS OPPOSE MILITARY BASE LIQUOR SALES

(Continued from page 2)

Mr. Josephs indicated in his testimony that the cut-rating and unfair competition created by the sale of alcoholic beverages at such bases, and which seemed to be "aided and abetted by what appeared to be an alliance between certain armed forces personnel and certain distillers" was a direct contravention of the laws of the United States. He said the practice had produced the following results:

"1. Legitimate commerce that might be expected to flow into normal trade channels, is being syphoned away by the afore mentioned illegal activities;

"2. The federal, state and municipal governments are being deprived of tax revenues;

"3. Government personnel are being misused and are performing duties foreign to what they are being paid for doing;

"4. Orderly control of the distribution of alcoholic beverages is being destroyed."

Mr. Josephs called attention to the Act of Congress of February 2, 1901 prohibiting the sale of or dealing in any intoxicating liquors upon premises used for military purposes, and he pointed out that **this legislation is still on the books and has never been repealed.**

He said that "a good deal" of the alcoholic beverages dispensed at service installations finds its way into the hands of civilians, and also that on many occasions whisky is flown in from foreign lands upon which no taxes of any kind are paid.

The National Retail Liquor Package Stores Association is in a position to know the facts, and these facts which it submits should be carefully considered by the Defense Department in arriving at a decision on liquor regulations, for in the light of this testimony, the Department should certainly rule against any proposal to allow package liquor sales at military bases.

Crusade Against Liquor Advertising & Beercasting

(This article (Release) sent out to the Editors of over 300 religious, temperance and civic publications through the United States.)

A Crusade against the newspaper, magazine, radio and television advertising of alcoholic liquors is now being launched on a nation-wide scale. It is sponsored by The National Temperance and Prohibition Council and is in charge of the Council's Committee Against Liquor Advertising of which Dr. R. H. Martin is Chairman.

This Committee has just published a large, four-page circular of some 2,800 words which contains all the information needed for active participation in the Crusade. In emphasizing the importance of the Crusade, the circular says:

"The traffic in alcoholic liquors is now spending at the rate of \$250,000,000 a year in the most deceptive and glamorous advertising of liquor, wine and beer ever conceived by the mind of men. Its purpose is to increase their sale and consumption. More and more this advertising is aimed at the home. The brewers especially are determined to make all Americans believe that 'BEER BELONGS' in the home. With consummate skill and deception they would take over the American home including the mother and children."

The following, the circular declares, makes the Crusade imperative:

"The breakdown of the American home with liquor as the major contributing cause

"37,600 persons killed and 2,090,000 injured on our highways in 1952, 25% to 50% due to drunken or drinking drivers and pedestrians.

"2,036,510 major crimes committed in 1952 with liquor as the major cause.

"4,000,000 alcoholics and 3,000,000 excessive drinkers."

The circular gives special attention to radio and television advertising of wine and beer and how to protest this advertising. By means of the radio, practically all of the 42,000,000 American homes are now reached with beer advertising, and 23,000,000 by television advertising and with the unprecedented increase in television sets in use, it is estimated that 35,000,000 homes will be reached by 1955 and ultimately as many as are now being reached by radio.

mately as many as are now being reached by radio.

To aid in protesting magazine advertising of alcoholic beverages, the circular gives the names and addresses of nine leading magazines together with their editors and publishers. In 1952 these magazines had a total circulation of 25,683,250 and their revenue from liquor advertising amounted to \$21,518,467.00.

The circular also contains information on wet and dry newspapers.

While the main purpose of the Crusade is to protest against media advertising alcoholic beverages, it also includes commendation of media that do not accept liquor, wine and beer advertising. It includes the names and addresses of 12 leading magazines and of their editors and publishers which do not accept this kind of advertising. In 1952, their combined circulation was 37,890,747 and their non-alcohol advertising totaled \$160,317,498.00.

The circular not only gives all needed information as to whom protests should be sent, but also furnishes suggestions on how to make them more effective. It also contains the names of the 23 organizations of the National Council which have a combined membership of more than 25,000,000.

This Crusade was originally authorized by the NTPC in January of 1952. It was carried forward on a very limited scale throughout that year. In January of this year, the Council voted unanimously to continue the Crusade on a nation-wide basis and to make every effort to enlist the active cooperation of all the organizations of the Council and of other groups as well in carrying it forward aggressively. This the Committee Against Liquor Advertising is endeavoring to do.

In this effort, the Committee considers this four-page circular with its informative, stirring and time-saving information, of such importance that it urges all interested in the Crusade, especially leaders, to secure it for themselves and for others participating in the Crusade. The cost—1 to 15 copies, 10 cents each; 20 to 40 copies, 8 cents each; 50 copies and upwards, 6 cents each.

For copies of the Crusade circular (including record sheet) and general information, address

R. H. Martin, D.D., Chairman,
209 Ninth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HAVE YOU READ THESE BOOKS

The late Dr. W. S. Fleming's book, "God in our Public Schools" is still in demand, and copies of this valuable book are still available at \$1.50 each from our office, 209 Ninth Street, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

The Gideons International asked permission to reprint pages 125 through 135 of this book in the August 1953 issue of The Gideon, which permission was

gladly given and the pages were used accordingly.

This book, along with Dr. Martin's "Our Public Schools—Christian or Secular" ought to be read and acted upon by every Christian in America. This matter of the Bible in the schools is vital to the future of our nation. These books will tell you what action is needed and what you can and should do about it. If you haven't copies, order them at once.